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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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April 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 3 p.m. 68
Humidity 82 71

April 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 71
Humidity 81 76

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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918.

二拜禮 號廿月四年一十

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

STRONG ALLIED RESISTANCE AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

GENERAL FOCH PREPARED TO GUARANTEE AMIENS.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that hitherto the enemy's quick advance has been due to his employment of masses of infantry and infantry arms, but the cohesiveness of this fighting without bringing up artillery is far too great for him to do so for long. The enemy advance has slackened during the last few days and gains have only been made upon narrow fronts. In the meantime, our artillery reinforcements are arriving. The opinion is growing that General Ludendorff's plan was a swift and bloody passage through the junction of the Anglo-French, but that this will degenerate into a long battle on both fronts.

Enemy's Power Becoming Weakened.

London, March 31.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that between the Warfasse and Marcolave sector, where the conflict is incessant, the enemy intensely bombarded yesterday at noon, after which a considerable force of infantry gained some ground, but by ten o'clock the line was wholly restored here. A few hours later, dense waves of enemy re-attempted to advance between Warfasse and the Somme but were held up and forced to retire, leaving the ground strewn with casualties by a withering rifle and machine-gun fire.

Perhaps the enemy's hopes of advancing further depend upon the impression he can make upon the resistance of the Allies north and south. With each successive blow the enemy's power becomes weakened out of all proportion to the capacity of the continued resistance, but perhaps it is chiefly on mere weight of numbers that the enemy is staking the desperate gamble. One of the most encouraging symptoms is the extent to which our troops are now assuming the initiative. In addition to the successful affair at Lesigne Farm, lying midway between Hebuterne and Anthonvillers, we attacked at three o'clock this morning near Feuchy-Cope, east of Arras, and drove back the enemy to a depth of two hundred yards on a front of fifteen hundred yards.

Near Bouzincourt and north of Albert, we attacked a strong advance post, improving our position here. Last evening a very heavy concentration of enemy was spotted in the centre of the battle front north of the Somme, evidently preparing to attack. Our artillery and machine guns concentrated such a furious bombardment that the enemy masses disappeared. I continue to hear the same story of appalling slaughter on all hands. In yesterday's fighting between Morlanecourt and the Somme the enemy losses were estimated at three thousand.

Hopeful Features.

London, April 1.
The latest British and French communiqués are regarded as the most heartening since the beginning of the offensive. The firm continuance of strong Allied resistance and the success of the counter-attacks are regarded as hopeful features, although there is no disposition to overlook the crucial fact that vast new assaults are to be expected. Confidence is, however, reposed in the High Command under Generalissimo Foch, whose appointment is unanimously and warmly greeted. In examining the battle situation the papers point out that north of the Somme the position is stabilised, thanks to the remarkable achievements of the First and Third Armies under Generals Horne and Byng respectively. No anxiety is felt respecting that part of the battlefield.

South of the Somme, French reserves are pouring in and having a marked effect in upsetting the German plans. The latest successes at Morcuil and Dismont are significant as being on opposite flanks of the insecure German salient whose apex is at Montdidier, where the Allied position may be restored at any moment. Military writers point out that the Allied heavy artillery is still superior to the enemy's, and furthermore the German claims of captured prisoners and guns are greatly exaggerated. For instance, the former include male French civilians in the abandoned area.

Notable French Advances.

London, April 1.
A French communiqué says:—The Germans, exhausted by yesterday's bloody defeat, confined themselves to violent local attacks at certain points along the front. The only success they scored north of Morcuil was in the region of Sangarden and Senterre, where they gained a footing after a desperate struggle. Between Morcuil and Lassigny we re-captured last night L'Yencourt and Lemouchel, taking one hundred prisoners and capturing fourteen machine-guns. To-day we notably advanced in the region of Oivillers, after heavy fighting. On the Oise front, the enemy, with an assaulting detachment which crossed the river near Chauny, tried to establish himself at the bridgehead on the left bank, but was entirely annihilated or taken prisoner. Over one hundred were taken prisoners. Long range guns destroyed an enemy train and heavy artillery in the Laon region. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

Slow German Progress.

London, April 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed two attacks west of Albert last night. The enemy persists in his attempts to advance along the valleys of the Luce and Aves and has progressed but little. There have been attacks and counter-attacks all day in this sector, with varying success. The fighting is expected to continue. The total machine-guns captured in the neighbourhood of Berra is 190.

Americans to Fight.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Government has decided to accede to General Pershing's request that American troops may fight in the present battle.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

"Most Sanguinary Check of the War."

London, April 1.
A Paris semi-official message, issued on the evening of March 31, dealing with the great battle on the Morcuil-Lassigny front, says:—At certain points yesterday our divisions were successful against forces three times their strength. This immense mass of reserves employed against us proved the importance the enemy attached to breaking our front. It was noteworthy, however, that at several points, notably in the region of Lassigny, the enemy started entrenching in great haste, not only immediately on the firing line but also on the second line. Doubtless, the Germans in doing this have only in view the warding off of our counter-offensives. Heroic French soldiers, with gallant British comrades, have inflicted upon the Germans the most sanguinary check of the war.

Our line remains firm. Passing east of Moreuil, it follows the heights west of the Aves, west of Cantigny, then north of Avescourt, south of Oivillers to Blermont, Roye-sur-Mais and La Blausse.

The battle, the violence of which has hitherto been unequalled, and which was intended to bisect the Allied Armies and give the Germans possession of the railway at Amiens, was a sanguinary defeat for the enemy. The Crown Prince squandered a thousand lives upon the momentary conquest of three or four villages. The heaviest will make a tremendous sensation in Germany.

On this the tenth day of the battle, the German offensive was broken against the unflinching defence of our first reserves. The enemy may resume attempts to break our line at certain points, but victory will be ours.

Bombardment of Paris.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the bombardment of Paris was resumed on Sunday. One person was killed and one injured.

The King's Visit to the Front.

London, March 31.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that His Majesty the King spent crowded fifty hours in France. He moved freely among the troops who resisted the first enemy onslaught. No official programme was arranged, the King desiring a quiet and informal visit in order not to interfere with the great flow of the military movement.

His Majesty's Message.

London, March 31.
The Press Bureau states that His Majesty the King has written to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—"My short visit to the battlefield gave an exceptional opportunity of obtaining personal testimony of the indomitable courage and unflinching tenacity with which the splendid troops withstood the supreme effort of the greater part of the enemy's fighting power. The whole Empire will join with me in expressing gratitude to the Army for its skillful and unswerving manner in dealing with the formidable attack. Though obliged to give ground against sheer weight of numbers, no Army could have better heart, be more brave or more confident. I am proud of the British race and of that unconquerable spirit which will, please God, bring us through the present trials. Those at Home must ensure that man-power is adequately maintained and that the workers will nobly continue to meet the demands."

A Terrible Massacre.

London, April 1.
Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, says:—It is now known that the German effort to take Arras included a simultaneous effort to capture Vimy Ridge. The seriousness of their defeat may be judged from the fact that they employed nineteen Divisions and were backed by a bombardment equalling in intensity the first day of the offensive. London troops swept the advancing waves to pieces until the massacre must have sickened the German Command and led to a suspension of operations in order to collect the wounded.

German Stories of Attacks Repulsed.

London, March 31.
A German wireless official message, dealing with Saturday's operations, states:—We repulsed English counter-attacks on the Upper Ancre. We stormed Ansercourt, Bangard and Demain, throwing back the enemy on Moreuil. Despite the most violent counter-attacks, we attacked newly brought-up French troops between Moreuil and Noyon. We repulsed the enemy north of Montdidier and stormed the heights on the west bank of the Ancre. Off-repeated attacks west of Montdidier against Mesnil failed. We stormed Fontaine and threw the enemy out of freshly constructed trenches. Beyond Assauvillers, Rollet, Hainvillers, Thiescourt and Ville, strong French counter-attacks collapsed. We stormed Benandor, dominating the Oise, south-west of Noyon. The enemy's losses are heavy everywhere.

Brilliant Anglo-French Operation.

London, March 31.
The War Office reports:—The day has been quiet north of the Somme. Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced east of Feuchy. It is confirmed that the enemy's losses in yesterday's fruitless attack were heavy. Our successful counter-attack south of the Somme on Saturday regained Demain. The Canadians, Cavalry and British infantry, in conjunction with the French, carried out a brilliant operation on Saturday, recapturing Moreuil and the wood to the north. A heavy German attack developed on Saturday afternoon at the angle between the Rivers Luce and Aves. Fighting continues. The Germans are attacking south of Moreuil in the direction of Mailly and Bameval. The French this morning had progressed from the south of Montdidier to Lassigny, retaking several villages lost on Saturday.

Belgians Break a German Attack.

London, April 1.
A Belgian communiqué states:—A German attack, after a violent bombardment, east of Nieuport on the night of March 30, was completely broken.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

No Fear Regarding Amiens.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Abrami, Under-Secretary for Pensions, stated on the 31st ult. that General Foch had returned from the front declared that they had never seen so many German troops within a space of two kilometres. The German soldier fought well, but he did not know how to take tactical advantage of his success. The Allied artillery had been enfilading the enemy rear lines for twenty-four hours. Allied reinforcements and also supplies and ammunition continued to come up. All the troops were confident and they completely trusted their leaders. General Foch had declared that there was nothing to fear as regards Amiens; indeed, General Foch was prepared to guarantee Amiens.

The Flexibility of Our Armies.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Department's weekly review says Sir Douglas Haig, despite great difficulties, had maintained the basic order of the battle, while withdrawing to more secure positions. So long as the Allied Armies are able to manoeuvre with the consistent unity and flexibility shown in recent engagements, so long will victory elude the enemy. However, as the latter has stated "his fortunes on the success of the spring campaign, and is apparently determined to force a decision or prove to his own satisfaction that he is unable to do so, we must be prepared, in the event of his failure to secure major results in the present theatre, to find that he will attempt a further offensive in adjacent areas. Our resources have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies and our Divisions will therefore now be used if needed. In the meantime, our troops are taking their places in other parts of the line."

More About Our Counter-Attacks.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 1st instant, says:—Between the Somme and the Ancre it was comparatively quiet yesterday and last night. Southwards there was much desultory and often fierce open fighting. We found the enemy at Bouzincourt massed in great strength, supported by machine-gun fire coming from Albert. Our counter-attacks north of the River Luce re-established the line between Ansercourt and Marcolave, although we did not quite reach Ansercourt, which, with Demain, the enemy still holds in force. To the extreme south, our line was pressed back on March 30, since when the new position has apparently been maintained. Masses of the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced from the direction of Vrely and Macquahire, and although artillery was concentrated upon them they penetrated a wood north-east of Teneil. A few hours later, big enemy formations to the west of Albert launched determined assaults but were repeatedly beaten back with heavy losses.

Our armoured cars have been magnificent in the recent fighting, their machine-gun fire adding heavily to the enormous casualty list which has not yet been presented to the German people. The more one hears regarding the onslaught on Arras, the more one admires the great resistance. The storm troops all carried six days' rations and an extra pair of boots; they evidently meant to stay.

CADET'S COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

London, April 1.
The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales has been appointed Cadet Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps of the United Kingdom.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, April 1.
Awful Death of Seamen Prisoners.
The Government has issued statements received through the Dutch Legation at Berlin from eight Spanish and two other war prisoners at the Seamen's Prison Camp at Brandenburg, confirming the recently published story of the awful death of six Russian, one French and one English seamen at that camp. The victims were shut up in a dungeon for alleged insubordination, and fire broke out. The sentry outside did not heed the prisoners' shouts to be let out. When the smoke was choking the inmates, the Englishman broke a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his comrades, and went out, whereupon the sentry bayoneted him in the chest. A revolting struggle followed. Other prisoners attempting to escape were repeatedly bayoneted, and they fell back into the flames and were incinerated.

GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA.

London, April 1.
A German official wireless message states that Germany has notified Russia that unless she is able to prevent the Red Guard from over-running Finland, the German Government will be forced to take measures to secure the conditions provided for in the Peace Treaty.

FUTURE OF Bessarabia.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says it is officially stated that the Bessarabian Treaty regarding Bessarabia provides that Rumanian troops, except ten thousand guarding the railway, will evacuate Bessarabia within two months and that Rumania will neither take nor assist in any offensive against the Soviets.

ODESSA RECAPTURED.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on March 31, says that after a brief naval artillery fight, Bolshevik blackjacks recaptured Odessa.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (A.), state:—
Search Supervisors.
Men warned for duty for period of 30 days commencing Thursday April 4. will note the following alterations in the hours of duty:—
(a) Men warned for duty at Canton Wharf from 6 to 10 p.m. will commence duty at 7 p.m.
(b) Men warned for Import Supervisors first and second shifts will do duty from 5.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and from 8.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. respectively.

All Supervisors will report on and off duty at Canton Station and sufficient time to get on duty on the Wharves at 15 hours detailed.
All reports must be sent to Central to the Inspector of Police when reporting off. They may be confirmed, if desired, by making an additional report in writing to this office.
P.O. 1 Mr. Fung is appointed Warning Officer to Supervisors drawn from No. 3 Company, etc.
Men who have not received warnings for duty are made responsible for obtaining same from Warning Officers.
Ambulances and Drummers.
The Ambulance Platoon and Baggers and Drummers will, until further orders, be treated as part of No. 3 Company for purposes of Discipline and Leave Regulations. All Reports, Inquiries, and applications will pass through the O.C. Company.

Strength.
No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Section, P.O. 492 J.H. Mead, attached from R.K.D.O.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 30, 1918:—

	Receipts for week ending 15 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,529 178.560
Last Year: ...	12,164 175.928
Increase: ...	365 2.632
Decrease: ...	

Unclaimed Opium.

At the Police Court this morning, Sergeant Shannon, of the detective staff, made application for the confiscation of 50 tins of opium which he found on board the a.s. Sanning yesterday afternoon, concealed in the stern under the wheel. No one claimed the opium. The matter was adjourned.

Stolen Picture Frames.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a young Chinese was charged with the theft of four picture frames from a house at No. 558, Queen's Road West. A District Watchman said he arrested the defendant early this morning. Defendant said a stranger came out of the house and gave him the frames. He was sent to prison for three weeks.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—0.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—0.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Search for St. Paul's Tomb.
Excavations near the basilica of St. Paul have revealed interesting pagan and Christian tombs, dating from the first period of Christianity in Rome. Professor Lanciani hopes to discover the tomb of St. Paul.

Ramsay Memorial Fund.
The committee of the Ramsay Memorial Fund report that over \$30,000 of the \$100,000 desired has been subscribed. The memorial to the late Professor Sir William Ramsay is to take the form of Ramsay Memorial Fellowships for Research in Chemical Problems as applied to Industry, and the foundation of a Memorial Laboratory of Engineering Chemistry.

Hon. Neil Primrose's Jewish Grave.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., was laid to rest in the Jewish Cemetery of Ramleh, situated between Jafa and Jerusalem, says the Jewish World. This was strictly in accordance with Jewish Law, since Lady Rosebery never abjured the faith or the people to which she was born; and in Jewish practice children take their Jewish status from the mother and not the father. Lady Rosebery herself was buried at the Jewish "House of Life" (Omneter) at Willemsen.

Welsh National Museum.
The Government order to suspend the building work on the Welsh National Museum at Cardiff did not come as a surprise to the museum authorities, for the work involves the employment of much labour in building operations, and still more in transport activities. Economy of transport is probably the chief reason for the Government's decision. The building work has been in progress five years, and the outer shell of the museum is now complete.

Prof. Pares' New Post.
The senate of London University has appointed Mr. Bernard Pares, M.A., Professor of Russian History, Language, and Literature in Liverpool University, to be the first incumbent of the Chair of Russian, which has been established by endowment from the L.C.C. and will be tenable at King's College. Professor Pares was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and also studied at the Universities of Paris, Heidelberg, and Moscow. He has been secretary of the Anglo-Russian Committee in London. He acted as official British correspondent with the Russian armies earlier in the war. Mr. Henry Tonks, F.R.S., was appointed to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art.

The Fallen Irish.
A movement is on foot to make an imperishable memorial of those of the Irish regiments who have fought and died. An influential committee has been formed, of which the Duke of Connaught is president, and General Sir Bryan Mahon and the Lord Mayor are vice presidents, to obtain funds for the erection and adornment in Westminster Cathedral of a chapel expressive of grateful recognition of the services and sacrifices of the gallant Irishmen—both Roman Catholics and Protestants—who laid down their lives for the Empire. All the Irish regiments are represented on the committee, which also includes General Sir Edward Bessing, General Sir A. J. Murray, Major-General Dalrymple, Major-General C. D. Cooper, Sir William Dunn, and the Earl of Wicklow. Particulars of the scheme can be obtained from the Secretary, Memorial to Irish Regiments, Mansion House.

NOTICES.

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RIMLESS GLASSES
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GENERAL NEWS.

Honour for World's Youngest General.

It was decided at a meeting at Darlington to open a national fund to commemorate the career of Brigadier-General Bradford, V.O., a Darlington man. Mr. Pike Pease, M.P., in subscribing £100, said that Bradford had won the highest possible honour for the British soldier, and was made a general at the age of 25—a record never previously known in the history of the British Army, or any army in the world.

£20,000 Fortune Gone in 6 Years.
Inheriting £70,000 when he came of age in 1911, Mr. G. Vyryan Deakin, of Clifford-street, W., had a melancholy tale of extravagance to tell the Bankruptcy Court. It included:—A pleasure trip round the world; £25,000 as "general merchant and engineer"; Purchase of shares in a play; Interest in a Russian munitions deal. Mr. Deakin attributed his losses to extravagance and to losses in speculation and betting. Liabilities are estimated at £15,000. There was no offer, and a trustee was appointed to administer the estate in bankruptcy.

£3,000 "Pauper."
Mary Gordon, a Liverpool woman, who lived a lonely life, and had no known relatives, died worth £3,000, although she had been buried by the local board of

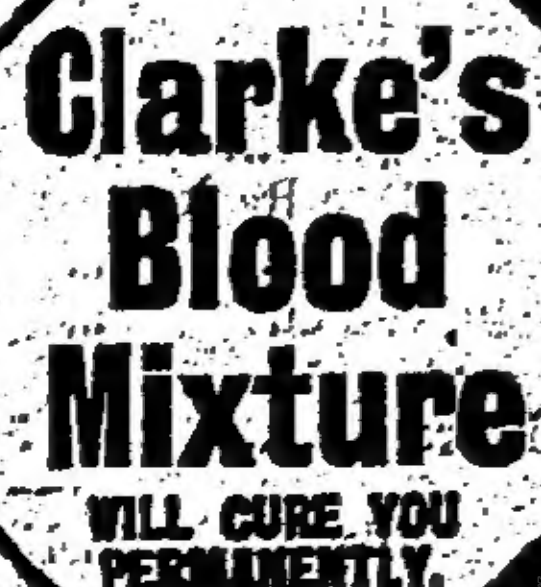
guardians as a pauper. The woman was found in a house on the old Chester Road, where she had resided alone for some time, and as she was ill and unfit to be left without proper care she was taken under the care of the relieving officers. A fortnight later she died, and was buried as one of the country's poor. After the funeral, the police took charge of her effects in the house, and found a bank-book showing she had deposited with the bank £3,900 or more.

Is There a Hell?
There is a tendency to shirk discussion of the question whether there was a hell, said Lord Hugh Cecil at St. Martin's in the Fields recently. The language of scripture was interpreted more naturally if they believed that everlasting fire meant a state of non-existence for the obstinate and wilfully wicked, so that they should not be a danger to others and miserable in themselves in the other life. They must choose between this view and the traditional view of everlasting punishment passed down by the Roman Catholic Church, and until recently by Protestants. The view of eternal destruction must be admitted to be the most natural and the most complete solution of the problem of evil. "Belief in hell," concluded Lord Hugh, "brings before us God once more as the Father of all mercies, not in spite of but because he is the architect of hell."

NOTICES.

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Itching, Eruptions, Red Legs, Scabies, Ulcers, Eczema, Swelling, Sores, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fleshy Growths, etc., etc. If you suffer from any of these, or from any other skin or blood disease, you will find relief in Clarke's Blood Mixture. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and will cure all skin and blood diseases. It is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 2/6. Write for free literature to J. C. Clark, Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



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WANTED.
WANTED.—Immediately
LADY STENOGRAPHER
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experience, nationality, salary
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109 The Peak, 6 rooms.
Apply:—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

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WAR-TIME RAILWAY
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Without Remedy.

Mr. Llewellyn Jones, a solicitor,
of St. Albans, failed in his action,
in the Bloomsbury County Court
recently against the Great North-
ern Railway Company for the
return of 4s., the difference be-
tween the first-class fare and the
third-class fare from Cambridge
to Hatfield.

Judge Bray awarded the com-
pany cost, but commented on an
appeal against his judgment.
Mr. Jones said that at Hatfield
there were so many third-class
passengers on the platform that
they were told to get in anywhere.
They entered his first-class car
without any notice, and he was
forced to leave the car and go to
the railway station.

For the company, it was con-
tended that the Railway Executive
Committee should be sued.
Judge Bray disagreed. He
thought that the position of con-
traint was still held by the
company.
Giving judgment for the com-
pany, Judge Bray said that in pre-
war times there was an obligation
on the part of the railway to pro-
vide accommodation and comfort
if they said they would. Different
conditions prevailed now, and
there must be thousands of
travellers inconvenienced—he was
not referring to the Underground
Railway. (Laughter.)
There was not at the present
time any contractual obligation
on the part of the company to
give pre-war accommodation.

5,000 Norwegians Killed by
Germans, says
It is officially stated that 5,000
Norwegians were killed during the war.

NOTICES.

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DEATH.

JENKINS.—At home, on Jan. 10th, after a long illness, Capt. John Jenkins, for many years Master with Bradley & Co., and also Master of s.s. Derwent and s.s. Jehangir.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918.

CO-ORDINATION IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

The appointment of General Foch to a position which is virtually that of Generalissimo of the Allied Forces operating on the Western Front, or, more precisely, on that part of it that is now the scene of what is unquestionably the most remarkable battle in the history of the world, is a step that should meet with unqualified approval. In war, as in other matters, it is clear that more united and more effective results will be obtained by the direction of affairs being unhampered by a superfluity of counsel. In homely phrase, "Too many cooks are apt to spoil the broth." Likewise it is certain to be the case, particularly in these critical times, that the great aims we have in view are more likely to be hampered than furthered by the direction of the Allied defence being in the hands of many instead of one Chief Commander. Even before the present offensive such an idea was frequently discussed, and it is well known that for a very considerable period, and more especially since Anglo-French troops passed into Italy, the appointment of a Generalissimo was believed by many to be more than ever desirable. In France the idea was everywhere accepted, just as had been the idea that an Allied War Council, such as had been set up at Versailles, was the logical development which the ever-changing circumstances had brought about. Opposition to such an appointment was, we believe, generally based on the belief—rightly or wrongly entertained—that, eminent in "many respects" as were the respective leaders of the French, Italian and British armies, there was none in whom it could be said that he had shown such pre-eminent ability as to merit his elevation to such an onerous post. In fact, it was believed that no man could undertake such a position. The pressing needs of these critical days have, however, apparently rendered it imperative that some such appointment should be made without delay, and that the choice should have fallen upon a French commander will probably be generally received as the most desirable in the circumstances, if for no other reason than that the titanic struggle is being fought almost entirely on French soil. In General Foch, it will be readily conceded, that a wise, widely-experienced and universally trusted leader has been found, one in whom the utmost confidence may unhesitatingly be reposed, and one who may be relied upon to enter upon his great task with all the tact that may be necessary to lead to the desired results being harmoniously arrived at.

It is generally believed, and with good reason we are of opinion, that our enemies by their superior methods of co-ordination, brought about, doubtless, by earlier preparation, were able to obtain such results as they never otherwise would have obtained. Whoever heard of the Austrians, the Turks or the Bulgarians devising and carrying into effect any scheme which had not in the first instance been planned by the German War Council? The chief merit of such victories as Germany's allies say from time to time have secured lies not so much in what was accomplished, as in their apparently ready acceptance of the ideas of their chief ally towards a well-directed co-ordination of men and material. The Allies from the first, owing principally to the intense democratic nature of their constitutions, laboured under certain disadvantages, which are too obvious to make it necessary to dwell upon them, that did not hamper the automatic methods inherent in Germany's policy.

Realising that in such a war co-ordination is absolutely essential, it is to the credit of the French, the British and the Americans and, at the same time, a striking testimony to their eminently practical and sane outlook, that such co-ordination has been gradually developing until now we see its latest phase in General Foch's appointment. The letters that surround the great names of General Petain, General Cadorna, General Pershing and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in its novice distinguished by such a step, and that they will lead their respective armies all the more brilliantly in consequence of it may, we feel certain, be confidently predicted.

A TRAILER.

The Greeks are under no delusions regarding the despicable activities of their deposed monarch, for a telegram to hand yesterday contained the news that a court-martial at Athens had decided on the criminal prosecution of King Constantine. What the precise upshot of this step will be, time will tell, but at the moment it is chiefly interesting as revealing the strong pro-Ally feelings of the Greek people. That is a matter which has really never been in doubt, and as we look back it becomes palpably clear that but for the malign influence of "Tito" and his pro-German Court, Greece would have entered the war on the side of the Allies in the very early days of the struggle, when her intervention would have been of immense value. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the early entry of the Hellenes would have vastly modified the situation in Macedonia. However, the conscientious "Tito" was quite willing to play up to the Huns and, aided by his notorious wife, would have had not the least scruples in selling the honour of his country. Monarchs such as these are a curse to any nation. And, though we welcome the decision of the Athens court-martial, criminal or any other form of prosecution is too light a fate for such traitorous individuals.

The Big Battle.

To-day's telegrams are even more reassuring regarding the Anglo-French armies' power to stem the enemy's onrush towards Arras and Amiens. Both of these towns are still far from the clutches of the Germans, despite their continued adoption of "crash-through" methods. The enemy, in fact, continues to be mowed down by thousands at various points of the battle front, and it is thus more certain than ever that a state of exhaustion is very likely to set in long before he attains anything approaching the object he hoped to achieve. The fact appears to be that the enemy realises that his plans have seriously miscarried. He has over-estimated the effect of his "crash-through" policy just as he has very much under-estimated the valour and determination of the Allied Forces to defend—as they have been doing—every foot of the territory challenged by the enemy.

The Present Situation.

As will be seen, very considerable activity still prevails over the whole front of the battlefield, and, on the whole, it may be stated that while the offensive has not yet been decisively checked, the blows delivered by the Anglo-French armies have been of such a powerful character that it can truly be said that the enemy's original plans have completely failed. True, he has reached Montdidier on the south of the line and has pressed back the defence at several other points, but it is very suggestive to read that "at several points notably at Lesigny, the enemy started retreating in great haste." Such action was never, it may safely be concluded, contemplated by the enemy, whose sole object was to hew his way through by force of numbers, regardless of cost. He has lost as heavily as he deserves to have, while more remote every day becomes his chance of success. The counter-attacks of the British and the French soldiers appear to have been very effective, compelling the enemy to give way and leading, doubtless, to a change of enemy plans, thus causing an upheaval little dreamt of by him. At certain points it appears notably at those which are being contested for the possession of the railway leading to Amiens—the fighting has been of a particularly sanguinary nature. At present it is too soon to indulge in predictions of any kind as to the probable development of the next few days but there is sufficient to indicate that we may continue to look upon the course of events optimistically.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN CANNOT BENEFIT THOSE THAT ARE WITH THEM AS THEY CAN THOSE WHO COME AFTER THEM.—Rush.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 72nd birthday of Lord Lansdowne.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6½d.

A Regular Fight.
Three men have been sent to Hospital suffering from stab wounds. The men had apparently been fighting at Wanchai on Sunday.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 16, amounted to 72,898 tons and the sales during the period to 67,142 tons.

A Murder.
A coolie foreman named Wan Tin, aged 29 years, residing at 10, Nollah Lane, was found murdered in Spring Garden Lane on Sunday. He had been stabbed in the back.

Cinema Fire.
Owing to the fire which broke out at the Bijou Theatre yesterday it is estimated that damage to the extent of \$1,000 has been done. The property was not covered by insurance.

No Deferred Cables.
The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that until the restoration of certain cables it must temporarily suspend the acceptance of all deferred telegrams to and via the United Kingdom.

The Rat Campaign.
During the week ending March 16, 2,227 rats were caught and examined in the Colony, and during the subsequent week the number was 2,286. None of these were found to be infected with plague.

Chinese V. M. C. A. Sports.
The annual sports of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association will be held on the 13th April on the Polo Ground. The two mile bicycle race will be open to the Colony. Entries close on the 6th.

The Colony's Death Rate.
The death rate of the Colony for the month of February was 24.5. During the week ending March 10 the rate was 23.8 per thousand per annum as against a rate of 18 for the corresponding period of last year. During the week ending March 17 the rate was 26.1 as compared with 21.5 for the corresponding week a year ago.

A Japanese Cook's Money.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of \$100, the property of a Japanese cook at Macdonnell Road. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the prosecution. The complainant, as was stated, received a letter from Singapore advising him that \$100 Singapore money had been sent to him. He did not receive the money. The case was adjourned, \$100 bail being fixed.

War Comforts.
The last lot of war comforts sent by Our little Bit Society was as follows:—163 suits pyjamas, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 16 mufflers, 750 roller bandages, 60 white woolen caps, 69 flannel vests, 71 pairs mittens, 8 bags sashes, 10 floor cloths, 2 knitted ragas, 3 mat covers, 36 pairs socks, 20 eye bandages, 28 pairs stretch boots, 24 pairs of slippers, 1 lot magazines. The above were packed in two cases and have been sent to Messrs. Shewan Tomes to be forwarded to the Matron, 48th General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt.

A Money-Changer's Complaint.
Lo Ohong, a money-changer carrying on business at 117, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, has reported to the Police that on Friday three men went to his counter. One of them tendered a 20-cent piece which he wished changing into copper. While this was being given to him, one of the other men, producing a revolver levelled it at the money-changer. Meanwhile the other two men opened the cupboard where the money was kept and extracted \$120 in money, after which they ran up the street. A hue and cry was raised and the men were followed by Police to King's Park where they made good their escape in the darkness.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.
UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R. E. v. Navy.

Much interest was centred on this match, played yesterday, for the R. E. needed both points to give them a chance of winning the League. The teams lined up as follows:—
R. E.—Clarke; Blumfield, Lucas; Charters, Smith, White; Strang, Townsend, Osborne, Hopton, Pascoe.
Navy.—Crickler; Coaker, Biggs; Rundle, Smith, Ospe; Travis, Llewellyn, McNiven, Clark, Hutcheson.

Play in the opening stages was much in favour of the R. E. and their first chance of scoring came from a penalty. Lucas took the kick, but put straight at Crickler. The kick appeared to have been taken before the whistle had blown, and it was ordered to be taken again. In the second attempt Crickler again saved and cleared. The Sippers pressed heavily, and on more than one occasion Pascoe had hard lines. Clarke and Hutcheson were playing well together. It was not until late in the first half that a goal was registered, and that was from a penalty. Blumfield handled in the area, and McNiven gave the Navy the lead from the resultant kick. Clarke, in trying to save, broke one of his fingers, but luckily reclaimed. The Navy were very fortunate to be leading by 1 to nil at half time.

The second half was very fast and hotly contested. The Sippers made a fine effort to pull the game out of the fire, Townsend especially having hard lines with some good shots. Pascoe came into collision with Coaker and had to retire for a short period. Nothing further was scored, and the Navy ran out winners by 1 goal nil. This result now makes the R. E. D. C. winners of the League, R. E. being second.

DIVISION 2.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. St. Joseph's.
This was 88th Co.'s last match, and by winning by 2 goals to 1, they became runners-up to South China Athletic as it is most unlikely that the latter will lose the remainder of their matches.

St. Joseph's registered the only goal of the first half, but the Gangers improved in the latter stages and took the lead through Sherman and Jones.

CRICKET.

Officers v. Rank and File.
Yesterday on the Hongkong C. C. ground a most enjoyable match was played between Service teams representing the Officers and Rank and File respectively. On the first innings, the Officers had a lead of 30 runs, and then the Rank and File knocked up 130 for six wickets, leaving the other side with comparatively few runs to get. The Officers easily secured the required number, with four wickets still in hand. Scores:—
Rank and File.—1st Innings.
Sig. Back, b Morgan... 4
Br. Drummond, b Cooper... 9
Sgt. McGregor, c Wahl, b Cooper... 29

Gr. Cooper, b Cooper... 4
Opl. Adams, b Wahl, b Cooper... 12
O. Q. M. S. Rakes, b Cooper... 0
Br. Osborne, b Morgan... 13
L/o. Lawrence, b Cooper... 0
Pia. Connor, b Cooper... 15
S. S. Oripwell, not out... 8
Extras... 7
Total... 101

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Morgan... 12.4 1 46 2
Cooper... 12 2 48 7

Officers.—1st Innings.
Capt. Gray, c Connor, b Rakes... 3
Major Robertson, c Oripwell, b Graham... 0
Lt. Murray, b Oripwell... 48
A. P. Wright, b Rakes... 0
Lt. Wahl, run out... 7
Capt. Henderson Smith, b Oripwell... 5
Col. Morgan, c Drummond, b Oripwell... 23
P. Sutton, b Connor... 7
Lt. McDonnell, c Rakes, b Oripwell... 4
Lt. Primrose, run out... 0
Lt. Cooper, not out... 1
Extras... 22
Total... 131

In the holiday competitions at Fanning, the Men's Bigy Competition attracted 180 entries, and the result was a win for Mr. M. Mass, all square, Mr. K.M. Gommings, one down, being second.
In the Mixed Youngmen, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carleton won with a score of 88, there being a tie for second place, Miss Ritchie and Mr. Thumfield, and Mrs. Maynard and Mr. H. Pegg each scoring 80.

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Graham... 7 0 32 1
Rakes... 8 2 17 2
Oripwell... 7 2 31 4
Athorne... 4 1 16 0
Connor... 2 0 3 1

Rank and File.—2nd Innings.

Sig. Back, Wahl, b McDonnell... 64
L/o. Lawrence, c Murray, b Cooper... 4
O. Q. M. S. Rakes, b Morgan... 1
Gr. Cooper, c Cooper, b Morgan... 0
Br. Drummond, st. Wahl, b Gray... 22
Br. Athorne, not out... 31
Sgt. McGregor, c Murray, b McDonnell... 0
Opl. Graham, not out... 0
Opl. Adams, Pia. Connor, S. S. Oripwell did not bat... 8
Extras... 2
Total... 130

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Cooper... 6 1 26 1
Morgan... 10 0 43 2
Gray... 3 0 28 0
Murray... 6 2 20 0
McDonnell... 4 6 11 2

Officers.—2nd Innings.

Major Robertson, run out... 15
Lt. Cooper, c Lawrence, b Oripwell... 1
Opl. Gray, b Oripwell... 0
Lt. Murray, c Rakes, b Oripwell... 8
Rakes... 3
Lt. Wahl, b Rakes... 33
A. P. Wright, not out... 9
F. Sutton, not out... 43
Capt. Henderson Smith, Col. Morgan and Lt. Primrose did not bat... 10
Extras... 10
Total... 122

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Oripwell... 8 2 21 3
Rakes... 8 1 33 2
Graham... 5 1 18 0
Connor... 4 0 21 0
Athorne... 2 0 14 0

University Students v. Mr. Ponsonby Fane's XI.

Past and present students of the University played an interesting match with Mr. Ponsonby Fane's eleven, the former winning by 20 runs. Scores:—
Students.
A. H. Ramjahn, c Hinton, b Wright... 25
O. Choa, c Robinson, b Bird... 44
W. Hall, b Ponsonby Fane... 17
Ng Sze Kwong, c Choa, b Ponsonby Fane... 0
Yew Ma Tien, c Ramjahn, b Bird... 39
Lim Keng Sim, b Bird... 1
S. H. Ismail, c Wright, b Bird... 0
W. Gittler, c Ponsonby Fane, b Bird... 18
D. K. Samy, not out... 1
S. O. Ang, c Ramjahn, b Marley... 0
J. M. Jack, c Hinton, b Bird... 1
Extras... 9
Total... 155

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Bird... 14.20 65 6
Un Hui Fan... 6 2 17 0
Wright... 5 0 23 1
Marley... 4 1 9 2
Ponsonby Fane... 10 1 32 1

Mr. Ponsonby Fane's XI.

W. J. Hinton, b Ng Sze Kwong... 1
O. G. Robinson, b Ng Sze Kwong... 0
Un Hui Fan, run out... 54
J. D. Wright, c Ramjahn, b Yew... 23
Yew... 23
G. E. Marley, c Samy, b Yew... 36
R. E. O. Bird, b Ng Sze Kwong... 1
R. Ponsonby Fane, not out... 18
A. A. Ramjahn, c Ang, b Ng Sze Kwong... 0
Sze Kwong... 0
Chas. Sa Kab, b Yew... 6
J. C. Thivy, b Yew... 0
Sam Kwok Lung, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Yew... 0
Extras... 2
Total... 135

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Ng Sze Kwong... 13 2 56 4
S. A. Ismail... 4 2 11 0
D. K. Samy... 4 0 24 0
Yew Ma Tien... 8 1 42 5

GOLF.

In the holiday competitions at Fanning, the Men's Bigy Competition attracted 180 entries, and the result was a win for Mr. M. Mass, all square, Mr. K.M. Gommings, one down, being second.

In the Mixed Youngmen, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carleton won with a score of 88, there being a tie for second place, Miss Ritchie and Mr. Thumfield, and Mrs. Maynard and Mr. H. Pegg each scoring 80.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson benefits considerably under the will, just proved, of a patriotic American citizen, Mr. H. G. Freeman, who, deploring "the miserable pitifulness allowed the man holding the greatest position on earth," has bequeathed \$2,400 per annum to the wives of the Presidents of the United States. The "miserable pitifulness" allowed the President is 75,000 dollars per annum, and the President's wife, in the event of widowhood, enjoys a yearly pension of \$1,900. Two ladies are in enjoyment of this State recognition at the present time.

It is not so easy to determine a man's nationality as those who clamour for the internment of all Germans imagine. A recent case has just perplexed our authorities, who had to decide whether a man who was born in Belgium, and whose German father subsequently became a naturalised British subject, was or was not an enemy alien. According to British law he would appear to be a German but according to German law he is a man without nationality, and in this case German law seems right, because none of the three countries concerned will own him.

Baroness Westworth, who has just died at Cairo, had only joined the small circle of peeresses in their own right since Jane, Viscountess's grand-daughter she was an interesting personality. Her husband, who survives her is Mr. Wilfrid Westworth, famous as a poet and a lover of Arab horses. The new Baroness Westworth is the Hon. Mrs. Neville Bolwer-Lytton. There are nineteen ladies who are peeresses in their own right.

After being sworn a member of the Privy Council Mr. Justice Darling becomes one of those for whom it is prayed every Sunday in every Anglican church in the land that our lords of the Council may be "endued with grace, wisdom and understanding." He shares, too, a protection which he is most unlikely to need: it is a capital offence to make an attempt upon the life of a Privy Councillor. The office is old and honourable, and the Council has made important history during many centuries. Its Judicial Committee is the final court of appeal for the Empire. That committee decides questions which the Dominions themselves cannot settle; but its attention is called to strange minute affairs in India whose coming to England for trial is a mystery to the man in the street—the ownership of a field, the ownership of a baby claimed by two Indian mothers. At home the Privy Council has done great things and strange things. It abolished the curse of army parades; it decreed the blood-red profits painted upon strikers' houses in the Plague; it has even sent a needy scholar to a university and a fellowship.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral might well follow the example of the Edinburgh Town Council, which has done away with the iron railings around the city's parks, says the Daily Chronicle. The removal of the prison-like railings which enclose the gardens surrounding St. Paul's would be a delightful improvement to that pleasant City spot. At one time the whole of the cathedral was surrounded by similar eyecores, but they were removed about forty years ago, when the gardens were laid out. And why not demolish the edifice walls around the Bank of England? Their removal would add considerably to the breathing space of the City, and bring to view the well-kept garden outside the Bank's parlour, with one exception—the gardens of the Rev. Clement Smith's rectory in Queen Victoria Street—the only private garden left in the City's square mile.

A score of 88, there being a tie for second place, Miss Ritchie and Mr. Thumfield, and Mrs. Maynard and Mr. H. Pegg each scoring 80.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

Practical Christian Hope.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. Kirk Macdonald, at the Union Church on Sunday morning.

"Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, Who abolished death, and brought life and immortality (incorruption) to light through the gospel."—2 Tim., 1/10.

The words are appropriate to

Easter day, and sum up a feature

unmistakable in the New Testa-

ment from the first Easter onward.

That is the atmosphere of life,

and the key to it is in this

word "incorruption," rightly

interchangeable in our trans-

lations with "immortality." It

is not the mere dissolution of

the tie between soul and body

that casts a shadow over human

experience, the apprehension of

death as the consummation of a

process of decay. So regarded,

death is the overcoming of good

by evil, the sinking into nothing

of the hopes, efforts, instincts and

impulses which move men and

women at their best and toward

their best. The death of Christ

has seemed to be the supreme

irrevocable illustration of all

this. The best the world had

seen had only shared the common

fate. The Holy One of God had

been mocked, defeated, swallow-

ed by the grave. And yet it is an

invariably certain fact of history

that shortly afterwards the very

men who had seen their firmest

hopes disappear in the blackness

of utter defeat were living and

working under an inexpressible

sense of triumph, sure that the

future lay with them, joyfully

holding out offers of "life and

incorruption" through Jesus

Christ, men's Saviour from sin.

Death had ceased to be in

their eyes the consummation of

all-consuming decay, but a stage

in the process of development

whose issue would be that "this

corruptible should put on incor-

ruption, and this mortal im-

mortality be swallowed up of

life." That and nothing

dimmer is the Christian hope. It

went out into the pagan world

and offered a new incentive to

all that makes men feel in their

hearts that life is worth while,

that it is more than a sad illusion,

a futile warfare appointed to men

upon the earth and leading to

nothing beyond it. Obedience

here and there in that old world

had had glimpses of the truth,

but on the whole the atmos-

phere in which most men lived

was unilluminated—"without hope,

and without God in the world."

"The black Fates stand by"

writes one Greek author, "one

with the doom of doleful age, the

other with the doom of death."

When once the appointed

time of youth is past it is

better to die forthwith than to

live." The utterance is like

much more in the serious writing

of the time, and the same distaste

for life lurks behind much of its

humour, for instance the grim

jokes in the "Frogs" of Aristophanes.

In that popular comedy

a suggestion is made to a dead

man who is being carried to

burial. "No," he is made to re-

ply, "I had rather be alive again."

To-day we express repugnance by

saying we would "sooner be dead,"

and it is not merely fanciful to

see in the difference a change of

outlook. Life is a doubtful boon,

the end of it to be welcome—a

common view of old and not un-

known still, but essentially incom-

patible with Christianity of any

vital sort. Thus we learn in Christ

not to cling to this mortal life too

closely for its own sake, clinging

it desperately to the last moment

as though it were all in all, either

for ourselves or for those we love.

But looking at the world as it is,

and as its past history, it is clear

as any such thing can be that an

altogether new preciousness is

imparted to mortal life through

the Christ had never left the dead;

no life and "incorruption" had

been brought to light in Him,

and it was dark indeed. But

there is a light in the world

flowing from him. It softens the

black shadows of our life, and

affects even those who deny its

existence. For all the time men

may be disputing the truths of

the gospel, they are breathing an

atmosphere which for many

generations has been pervaded

by the gospel and it makes a

difference. The recently pub-

lished "Recollections" of Viscount

Morley contain a number of

interesting references to the

subject in hand, in the course of

the glimpses we are given of

various men of mark in

the mid Victorian era, Mill,

Spencer, Huxley and the

rest of them, who were the

writer's teachers and companions

in that remarkable period. Con-

trast between "religion" and

"science" was then acute, and not

always in the best of temper on

either side. Darwinism and all it

stands for was recent, and to

many terribly unsettling. The

new wine of biological and

physical research seemed like to

burst the bottles of received op-

inion, and if it also went some-

what to the heads of its distillers

that was but to be expected. We

have passed that stage by now

and reached broader ground, on

which a man can call himself an

evolutionist with as small

risk of excommunication as if the

avowed himself a gravitationist,

and also may confess himself a

Christian believer without being

despised as a credulous obscu-

rist. But the "Recollections" do

make chilly reading as regards

our subject. They give one some-

thing of the sensation of a solar

eclipse, when, although the sun

is in the sky, both light and

temperature diminish, birds

cease their song and flowers

close up their petals. It is

depressing to read once again

how men like these, of clean

life and high principle, thought

themselves precluded from giving

any welcome to the outlook on the

future which has been a strength

and solace to the mass of man-

kind. O is by one they pass from

the scene, unconcerned themselves

and leaving no cheer to their

companions. Some of them seem

content, like Meredith for in-

stance: "Going quickly down," he

says to Morley near the end "no

belief in future existence." But

elsewhere the necessity of the

human mind breaks through, not

to say the cry of the human

heart. Mill himself is detected in

a lapse from agnostic orthodoxy,

suggesting to a bereaved

friend consolation from some

hope of a hereafter. Spencer

publishes an old man's

reflections, which contain an ad-

mission that it seems a "strange

and repugnant conclusion" that

when the brain stops working

existence absolutely ceases. Then

there is Huxley's famous letter to

Morley himself, telling that the

thought of extinction becomes an

increasing horror to him as he

grows older, and that he had

sooner be in hell a good deal than

endure it. He wonders if his

correspondent is ever plagued in

the same way, and Morley cannot

resist the answer he gave to the

enquiry, save that it was doubt-

less in the negative and may have

been fortified from Lactantius.

There is a mighty pathos in this

from a man of eager mind

and fervent interests, drawing

near to the end and seeing only a

repulsive blank before him. It

his younger friend had had some-

thing worth while to suggest to

him he might not have forgotten

his answer, but in any case some

of us will believe that such a soul

as Huxley has found abundant

opportunity to gratify his eager

zeal for work and for knowledge,

and that not in any hell, but in

whatever school in God's many

mansions may be reserved for

honest men who are willing to

learn there what here they did

not. These pages do make chilly

reading, and one is glad to believe

that to-day men of that stamp

would find fewer obstacles, of an

ecclesiastical and dogmatic kind

at any rate, in their way to faith

—obstacles "temperamental" are

another matter.

Perhaps by chance, perhaps

not, there came to my mind while

busy with these depressing

chapters a veritable "human

document" of a very different

sort, far removed from pale

speculation, but hot from the big

broken heart of an ordinary man

—not a small man by any means,

but one with a force and warmth

of personality which have won

him the affectionate regard of

millions. The article is in an

American journal, the writer is

Mr. Harry Stunder, and the

subject what the war has done

to him. Now the doctor of divinity

has his place, so has the

professor of psychology, so also

objectionable rationalist and the

speculative agnostic. Let them

have their hearing, but the last

word lies after all with the

ordinary man, who is no fool, and

having to make the best of his

way through the common course

of this troublous and testing life

of ours, seldom broomes the best

doctor and philosopher of them

all. This one tells of his only son,

his parents' pride and joy from

the day of his birth to that of his

death, and more to them than all

else in the wide world. A

fine clean youth evidently,

required like many such to-day,

to give his life at the call of

duty, a captain in the Argyle,

'lilled late in 1915. On New

Year's day came the dreadful

news, heart-breaking, well-nigh

brain wrecking. "And then one

day," the father writes, "it

suddenly came to me, as if by a

revelation, that I had not made

use of something in which I had

always believed. . . . Comfort

and peace lay in my faith in God,

and a future life beyond this

earthly sphere. . . . I suddenly

realised that I had not seen

the last of John, and that we were

MUSHROOM WAR TOWNS
IN AMERICA.Homes for 80,000 Made in a
Few Weeks.

America has some special war preparation problems of her own. One of them is the conservation of the health of the huge embryo army put under training at different points throughout a continent. Some facts recently made public by Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General, United States Public Health Service, make plain the task. He gives an example of the kind of conditions which had to be combated. He says:—

"In one of the northern cantonment areas, located in one of the richest and most thickly populated States in the Union, the report of the preliminary survey showed that the city was absolutely unprepared to house the increase in labouring population during the construction period of the cantonment. The city had no building code. When the hordes of workmen began coming into the town many of the people began taking roomers, and the poorer portion of the city became overcrowded; men were quartered in lofts; in some instances there were two or three men in a bed, and several beds in a room; bathing facilities were entirely lacking or inadequate; ventilation was notably absent. The goal was so overcrowded that frequently four men were placed in a single cell."

Here is another picture from a Southern city which had to be dealt with in connection with a cantonment:—

"Only 47 per cent of the population was supplied with city water. The milk supply was obtained from ten small, grossly insanitary dairies, located in the city itself or in its immediate outskirts. All the ice-cream was manufactured under dangerously insanitary conditions. There was no inspection, supervision or regulation of the city's single abattoir. Stables were conducted in the heart of the city without restriction. Mosquito-breeding flourished. Malaria, typhoid, and dysentery were of common occurrence."

In both of these cases vast improvements in the conditions have already been made, and many of the objections to the localities have been obliterated by prompt action. Dr. Blue states:—

"The first step was to make rapid preliminary surveys in each area to determine existing conditions, the additional measures and organisation which would be required to exercise adequate sanitary control, and the extent to which State and local resources were available to accomplish this. For this purpose survey parties, consisting of commissioned medical officers, sanitary engineers, epidemiologists, and scientific assistants, were hastily thrown into the field. The magnitude of this single operation may be sensed when it is realised that for the army alone there are 18 national army cantonments and 18 national guard camps, in addition to many military zones in which smaller bodies of troops are to be collected, and that in each instance these surveys, of necessity, covered several hundred square miles."

Practically all the cities and districts concerned entered enthusiastically into the work of this health conservation, and it was not an easy task, for there were financial difficulties to overcome, as well as the obstacles in the actual work of organisation. The scope of the operations can be gathered from the fact that cities having a military population of from 40,000 to 80,000 have been created in a few weeks; that the inhabitants of these new-raised cities have been brought from every corner of the Union, and that many of them, in spite of the utmost precaution, carry in their bodies the casual agents of disease; and that existing town near cantonments suddenly receive a large influx of artisans, labourers, and their families, and those who inevitably follow in the train of armies. Each of the cantonment zones presents an individual problem.

Here is a sample. The cantonment at Little Rock, Arkansas, comprised first of all of a tract of

some three thousand acres, and secondly in area of ten thousand acres for training ground. One of the special problems was the eradication of malaria, requiring the extermination of Anopheles mosquitoes over an area of seventy square miles, in all of which were enormous and prolific breeding places for the mosquito. With America's characteristic swiftness and thoroughness, the task was undertaken. There was an exhaustive survey of practically every square yard of that seventy miles. Dr. Blue states:—

"It was necessary to drain mosquito-breeding pools, channel water-courses, and eliminate, by filling or otherwise, many places not capable of such treatment, or, if this was not possible to destroy the larvae by careful culling at least once in every seven days during the mosquito-breeding season. Every case of malarial fever had to be recognised promptly and reported, screened and treated; and the general public, by educational measures, had to be induced to screen their houses and porches, and, where necessary, to take quinine in small doses at regular intervals."

Public co-operation was enlisted. Addresses were made in the various clubs in the City Council and at the moving picture theatres. In the busiest corner of the city there was an exhibition in large model of the mosquito in its various forms of development. Twenty thousand circulars of advice were printed, and one hung in every house in the cantonment. Ten thousand small circulars were handed out with rent receipts, and these circulars dealt not only with mosquito danger, but also with other matters. All milk producers in the vicinity of Little Rock were called to a meeting by the Board of Commerce, and were impressed with the precautions they must take. Practically the whole community united with the authorities, local and Federal, in stamping out dangers which might imperil the health of the soldiers.

That is the kind of thing which is going on all over the United States. One of the functions of the Public Health Service is to collect data referring to the prevalence of communicable diseases, and these reports are received daily at headquarters from all parts of the country. Registration areas have been established in order that steps may be taken in stamping out disease among the civilian population before it has opportunity to spread to the troops or gain foothold in the cantonment community.

Dr. Blue says: "With this organisation we are laying the foundation for permanent improvement of public health. In each of the places where the public health service is now conducting its operations, a strong and enduring health machine is being built up. If out of this awful labour of war a strong public health sentiment for the entire nation can be born, then will our sacrifices not have been in vain."

—Frank Dillat in the *Daily Chronicle*.

Judge and Drills.

Extraordinary as it may seem in some quarters, there are some things more important than drills, says the *Singapore Free Press*. So thinks Mr. Justice Ebdon. At the Assizes, when the cases to be heard were under consideration, his lordship said, that if necessary the court would sit late on some days. No question of drills (of the jurors) would be taken into account. In the afternoon, when the jury in the gang robbery case, a little before four o'clock, were retiring to consider their verdict, his lordship exhorted them to take plenty of time, and not to hurry their decision because some of them had to go to drill. "There are things which are of more consequence than drills," concluded the judge.

Manufactured in Hongkong.

The Borneo Government recently sent some Datan tobacco to Hongkong for manufacture. It was returned in the form of cigarettes which at ten cents per packet of 20 sold off in two days. Favourable opinions were expressed by smokers.

BRITISH GUNNERS.

What They Have Faced.

"The tale of what our gunners have faced and done can never be told or understood; but if only a tithe of it could be made plain Britain would be as proud of it as of anything in all her history." So writes Mr. P. Robinson, the special correspondent of the *London Times*, on the Western front. "I do not know how it is possible to do justice to the work of our gunners in these battles. In describing any attack, one never fails to explain how largely success is due to the excellence of our barrage, nor could any attack hope for success without the preliminary work of the artillery, which nowadays is generally so overwhelming. But when the advance actually begins, the splendid behaviour of our infantry inevitably dominates all else."

It is the gallantry and steadiness of the infantry that must in the last resort win the battle. Without them there is no victory. But the few glorious hours of infantry advance are made possible only by the no less glorious, if less spectacular, weeks of labour by the guns. That is the great burden which the gunner has to bear—a burden which is increased a hundred fold by weather such as we are having now. He gets no rest. In periods of what we know as quiet, the guns thunder unceasingly night and day. I told in a recent despatch of the strain upon the guns, and how, by the quality of the weapons themselves, by the care and admirable work of the gunners, and by the unrelenting labour of the mobile ordnance workshops, they endure much beyond the limit of what in all former wars was thought possible. But how are we to measure the strain upon the men?

"The reader at a distance perhaps can imagine guns at work only as he may have seen them on some battleship at practice, or from the solid, peaceful embrasures in some coast fortress, or as pictured in old battle pictures standing ranged in orderly rows, on pleasant grass, amid a pastoral landscape, firing at visibly misaligned ranks of the enemy before them. Try, instead, to visualise these battlefields with the endless expanse of grey-brown slime and stagnant water, across which our batteries are pushed forward with incredible difficulty and where every round of ammunition to the forward field guns must sometimes be poked on human backs; for no mule or pony can get over the sodden, shell-torn ground. There is no shelter for guns or gunners, either from weather or enemy fire. A brigade commander is lucky if he has a dug-out for his staff headquarters. Of rest in its true sense, of changing of clothes, or any comfort, there is none."

"The real marvel of what our gunners are doing, and have done, is not any measure of the courage which they exhibit in facing danger, superb though that may be, but it lies in the enormous physical and nervous strain to which they are subjected. I can give no figures, of course, nor can I be explicit as to facts, but something said should help the enemy to inference, as to our gun power and the methods of handling our artillery of one kind or another. It must suffice to say that no guns are moved into the line and withdrawn in the same rotation as the infantry. All the guns have longer spells of work in the line than any infantry, and some incomparably longer than others. The gunners have often to face long spells of work which would, in any circumstances, test human endurance to the uttermost, but in conditions such as those which prevail here now, the things they have to do, the strain they stand, the spirit and cheerfulness with which they carry on, are almost super-human."

\$5 in a Day by Begging.

An old man who was charged at the South-Western Police-court, with begging, had over \$2 in his possession, and told the officer who arrested him that he had taken \$5 the previous day. "People are very good to me," he explained.

SUPPRESSED KAISER
INTERVIEW.England To Lose "Large
Colonies."

New York, Dec. 17. The New York *Tribune* publishes a long and prominent article about the suppressed interview of the Kaiser with Mr. William Bayard Hale, the American writer, in July 1913. The interview was suppressed at the time by the strenuous efforts of the German authorities, although it had been set for publication by the *Century Magazine*.

The *Tribune* asserts that, despite German efforts, one copy of the interview exists, and proves that the portions of the interview which leaked out were right in the main points, despite strong and accepted denials. While refraining from publishing the full interview, the *Tribune* gives the points.

The summary of the interview, which was given on the yacht *Hohenoller* of Bergen, includes the following points:—

That King Edward had been humiliating the Kaiser for more than two years, that he was exasperated that Germany was the paramount power in Europe, and that England was trying to neutralise that power.

That he held France in the hollow of his hand, and Russia was of no account since the Japanese war.

That if a pan European war was inevitable the sooner it came the better, because he was ready and tired of the suspense;

That Britain had been a decadent nation since the victory in South Africa, because hers was an unrighteous and ungodly cause; That the Anglo-Japanese alliance was iniquitous against all white races, and the only way to counteract it was for Germany and America to act together at an early date;

That England would lose many large colonies, especially in the Pacific. All the Kaiser would take for Germany would be Egypt, though he would liberate the Holy Land from the yoke of the infidel;

That the perfecting of the Zeppelins would give Germany a powerful war advantage.

The Kaiser also bitterly attacked the Roman Catholic Church.

The *Tribune* in the introduction to the article states that the Kaiser was seated on the deck of the yacht when he talked to Mr. Hale. "His Majesty talked long—for two hours. He had dined well but not wisely, and his words came with a rush, and they had a sting to them. He was an Emperor, but more than that he was a human being, and as all human beings are wont at times to do, he was unburdening his heart, telling what was on his mind, venting long pent up spleen, airing his hatreds."

New York, Dec. 17.—The interview was suppressed through the efforts of the German Foreign Office. Hale offered it to the New York *Times* but was forestalled by the German Embassy and the paper refused it.

The *Century Magazine* paid \$200 for it, and it was printed and ready for publication, but was finally suppressed when the *Century* owners were convinced by German diplomats in the United States that it might cause war.

Later, in 1914, the *Century* again wanted to print it, but Bernstein was horrified at its possible effect on the Catholic line, particularly of Italy and Austria, and the magazine withheld publication after President Wilson's neutrality stand.

It is expected that the interview will be fully published in the future.—*Exchange*.

A Splendid Result.

The concert on behalf of the orphans of the Portuguese victims who perished in the *Ressouance* disaster given by Professor Danenberg and his pupils realised \$1,189, which has been handed over to the Portuguese Consul, all the expenses having been borne by Professor Danenberg himself.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

The Enquiry Resumed To-day.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 28, was continued at the Police Court to-day, being conducted by Mr. J. B. Wood, acting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. C. Jack.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared on behalf of a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the contractor, Teo Hok, who built the stands; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessees of the *Unity Stand*. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, was also present.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works, said that with regard to his evidence given at the last sitting he was not satisfied with one statement he had made. The statement he referred to was when being cross examined by Mr. Lo. Mr. Lo made a statement to which he assented, but he misunderstood the question. He did not intend to say that he agreed that the best precautions against fire in a stand were proper number of exits. He thought the best precaution was an instant supply of water. There was another matter he wished to refer to, and that was in 1902 the file dealing with the erection of these stands was referred to the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. Biddle, who was referred to the Colonial Secretary to him. With regard to the question of regulations, the P.W.D. was the Department chiefly concerned with the erection of these stands, and therefore might be expected to see that the regulations existed. This was the duty of the government at large.

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth, officer in charge of the Water Works, said he had heard Mr. Chatham's evidence with regard to the water supply. He thought it might be added that there was a turncock permanently stationed at No. 2 Station. There was an Overseer upon whom the Fire Brigade might call, but their services were not requested. Practically no main that had been laid would have been able to cope with a matched fire such as the one at Happy Valley.

By Mr. Bowley:—He had a clerk in his office named Chen Sik-U, but he had heard nothing from him of the lashings being cut.

Mr. Bowley produced a Chinese newspaper in which it was said that this clerk had seen men going with knives to cut the lashings.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Bowley, said he was away at the time of the disaster. He did not know if anyone had rung up and asked for more pressure. The clerk had orders to act on the instructions of anyone. When a fire hydrant was put in, the Fire Brigade was not consulted. There was a plan showing the positions of fire hydrants. He did not think, however, that the Fire Brigade had a copy of this plan. He did not know if there was any mark showing the sites of the main.

Frequent tests of fire hydrants were carried out. The arrangements for extra pressure at the City Hall were made prior to 1906. No such arrangements existed at the present time.

Pte. F. E. Barron, of the Middlesex Regiment, said that before he joined the Army he was a professional photographer and took the photographs, produced at the time of the disaster. All the photographs of the fire were taken from the same spot—Col. Ward's box.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, Assistant Director of Public Works, said he passed through the stands on the Sunday week, he believed, before the Race, though he did not visit them with the intention of inspecting them.

By Mr. Bowley:—He was in charge of the building authority office from 1904 to 1911, and during those years he issued permits for the building of the *Ressouance* stands. He inspected them on several occasions, but not each year. He did not remember, but his impression was that there were no three-storied

stands in 1904. He believed there were two-story stands. When he was Building Authority he did not know if the sheds were used for cash sweeps. He did not know whether poles were inserted in the ground; it had nothing to do with him. He knew the Teo Hok firm. They had done a considerable amount of work. He had always been satisfied with the work. The firm would not have gone on working for him if he had not been satisfied with their work. What struck him when he went through the sheds was his difficulty in finding a way out. He had to call a man to ask the way out. There was either more poles or more bracing this year than last. In the model the upper floor seemed to be properly carried, cross bracing at one or two points in the row of sheds should have been enough to support the whole row against a lateral thrust. The floors were beautifully laced to take the strain—to resist the thrust. The structure of the roof would help in the strengthening of each shed. The Chinese contractors were very clever also at taking advantage of every bit of strutting.

Witness, continuing, said the sheds had been built for 28 years without accident of any kind. They had been erected under the various heads of the Department without any criticism. There had never been any question of danger. Letters were received daily and considered. Moreover, the newspapers made comments and these comments were considered. Hongkong contained a very large number of trained architects and engineers who always gave their assistance. It had been said there were not sufficient exits, but evidence had shown that if there had been more exits it was possible they might have weakened the building. He thought that perhaps the collapse was caused owing to an internal breaking, possibly as a result of bad timber, or weakness of the lashings, or malicious action.

In continuing his statement afteriffin, Mr. Perkins said that he did not know there was a line of weakness in the sheds. Looking at a plan witness stated that there were several points where bracing might have been put in, to add strength. Generally speaking the bracing did not seem bad. Witness went on to demonstrate his theory of the fall, saying that it was probably a local fall of flooring which precipitated a crowd to one point. If the sheds had been weak generally he would have expected the sides to have bulged, which they did not do. There must have been a local weakness.

By Mr. Bowley:—The building of sheds Nos. 8 and 9 as one shed would have added strength and the staircases at the back would have acted as a strut. The cross-bracing in this shed was such as to make the shed very secure.

By Mr. Wakeman:—In judging whether a shed was safe or not he had to judge the whole of the sheds as one building. If one shed could have been taken away something else would have had to be placed in its place. He thought that the price of \$1,670 for all the sheds was a fair one.

Dr. Macfarlane also gave evidence.

Mr. C. Sara, recalled, was questioned by His Worship and said he did notice that the floors of the sheds were on different levels. The plan of the sheds (produced) seemed to him to be correct. He formed his own opinion that the cross bracing at the back was sufficient. Having in mind all the conditions he thought that the sheds were quite sound. In ordinary buildings he always saw a plan for the sheds. He thought he was able to pass a building for its stability without a plan. He based his opinion of the stability of the sheds on his own general knowledge—a common sense view. He had no figures to work on, like ordinary buildings. He never raised any protest at having to pass the sheds, and took it as part of his duty.

By Mr. Wakeman:—He had been a building inspector under a District Council in England, but did not know whether plans were needed for temporary buildings or platforms. The enquiry is proceeding.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S DEATH.

Enquiry at the Magistracy.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this afternoon, an enquiry was held into the circumstances attending the death of a Dutch ship's officer, named Michael Van de Putte, who was Chief Officer of the *as. Von Waercke*, which took place on March 22nd, presumably from poisoning.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F. X. D'Almada for Dr. Ton Toon-chang.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government analyst, stated that he made an examination of contents of deceased's stomach. The stomach and intestines were very much inflamed. These were examined for cantharidin and afterwards for other poisons. No cantharidin or other poisons were found. The conclusion as regarded cantharidin was much more definite than the others. Cantharidin was easily decomposed by other substances. He received from Sergeant Cooke four bottles, three of which contained powders and the other liquid. In the bottle of liquid was one grain of cantharidin.

In answer to Mr. Longinotto, Mr. Dovey said that for an ordinary strong man a fatal dose would be about a quarter of a grain.

Dr. Woodman, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said deceased was admitted on March 21. He brought a note with him from Dr. Harrison. It was stated that he was suffering from a corrosive fluid, probably cantharidin. He was in a state of collapse and there was a big blister on his tongue. He died the next morning. Witness made a post mortem examination and found the intestines and kidneys were inflamed and the spleen congested. The cause of death he thought was some irritant or corrosive poisoning. The symptoms suggested cantharidin poisoning. He did not know of any other irritant poisoning which would produce the same effect.

Jan Jacob Claassen, Captain of the vessel on which deceased was Chief Officer, said the Chief Engineer told him (witness) that deceased had taken cantharidin at No. 12, Hollywood Road. Witness later saw deceased, who was not very bad, and was laughing. He said he had taken cantharidin and that it had been given him by the ship's doctor. Witness told the ship's doctor that deceased had said he (the doctor) had given him the stuff, and the doctor replied that it was not possible to get so sick with such a medicine and said that deceased had the "D.T." Witness thought deceased was always a sober man.

The Chief Engineer said he went to the house in Hollywood Road and saw deceased and a girl lying on a bed vomiting. The girl was crying and said she had been poisoned, and the deceased got very angry with the doctor. He said to him: "You have given me the wrong stuff."

The enquiry was adjourned.

A Lieutenant Fined.

Lieut. Jones, R.G.A., was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, for driving a motor cycle along the Praya East and not giving sufficient warning of his approach. An Indian constable was the chief witness, and, after a long hearing, His Worship imposed a fine of \$10. Lieut. Jones objected to the decision and intimated that he would be engaging a solicitor and applying for a re-hearing.

Beer as Food.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Newcastle Brewery (Limited), at Newcastle, Mr. Lovibond said that through the action of the Government, beer had established its place as a necessary food, and that the "beer drinking" public would not be deprived of it without expression of views which no Government could ignore.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

French Troops' Fine Fighting.

Paris, March 31.
A semi-official message issued in the evening of March 30 says: Among the glorious episodes of the formidable battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front, which is being waged over open country, must be mentioned the bitter fighting at Orvillers, twelve kilometres south-east of Montdidier, as well as at Lépionmont and Plessis-de-Boye, a little village bordering Lassigny, which was taken and re-taken several times. As the result these villages finally remained in our hands. Two German divisions which got a footing in Lépionmont and a park south of Plessis-de-Boye were driven off with splendid ease by our infantry. The enemy's losses were terrible. Whole columns were decimated by our barrage fire. It was a veritable butchery, bloodier even than any hitherto experienced by the Germans.

The result for the enemy was absolutely nil, our line everywhere being maintained. The movement against the French between Moreuil and Lassigny no more succeeded to-day than the similar movement of the 28th against the British before Arras. Probably the German General Staff will continue its effort for some days longer with the same desperate fury, but the first day's fighting justifies us in expecting a favourable issue to the struggle.

Complete Enemy Check.

London, March 31.
A French communiqué says:—It is confirmed that the check to the enemy between Moreuil and Lassigny was complete. We succeeded in progressing to the approaches of Canny-sur-Mata. A picked division which retook Lépionmont and retained it against all assaults took 700 prisoners.

The King's Visit to the Front.

London, March 31.
Reporting the King's visit to the front, Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters who accompanied the whole tour writes:—His Majesty congratulated the hale and cheered up the wounded. The Royal mission throughout was admirably fulfilled. The King had a rough sea passage and commented his tour from a small town in northern France where various Staff Officers and Corps Commanders were presented to His Majesty. Throughout the journey the King moved amongst divisions en route to the front and chatted animatedly about his adventures.

When His Majesty visited Sir Douglas Haig he was received by Guards of Honour composed of the Seventeenth Lancers and Headquarters troops. He proceeded thence to the Headquarters of the Royal Air Service, where he heard firsthand of wonderful feats. He inspected the machines and workshops. Proceeding by motor car the King chatted upon a Scottish regiment resting by the wayside. He chatted with the officers and evinced great interest in a veteran Pipe Major with thirty-five years service. He next visited, and inspected and chatted with a labour battalion, and thence he unexpectedly met a machine-gun company. A non-com. was called out and presented to His Majesty, who heard of his daring deeds. This non-com. had maintained a position whence he could enfilade 1,500 yards of trench packed with the enemy until the Germans got behind him, when the non-com. swung round his machine-gun and ploughed a way through. He took up a fresh position and continued firing until the rest of the team were casualties and all the ammunition was spent.

To all throughout the tour the King had words of sincere admiration and encouragement. He gave the men the latest news. The visiting men told the King the greatest need was sleep. Finally the King inspected a company of Royal Engineers who did splendid work on the opening day's offensive. The visit will long leave bright and pleasing memories in the minds of numbers of war-jaded soldiers.

Desperate German Efforts.

London, March 31.
Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says: The week end closed with a spell of comparative rest, although the Germans frequently attacked at various points between Arras and the Amiens-St. Quentin road in fruitless efforts to advance, thus enabling our dispositions of troops to proceed smoothly. The weather remains very unsettled after the rains, which have made the countryside heavy. The enemy launched weighty attacks yesterday morning at Aubercourt and Demuin, respectively north and south of the river Luce. Under pressure of numbers we fell back a little.

On the previous evening the enemy secured a large wood north-east of Moreuil but at dawn yesterday our attack was thrown into the wood before the Germans consolidated, driving the enemy back into the open with severe casualties. Our cavalry work in this open fighting is beyond praise. They are splendidly justifying the existence of this arm.

After midday the Germans in considerable strength attacked between the Somme and Ancre, covered by many low-flying aeroplanes which promptly attracted our own airmen to the spot. This attempt was completely repulsed. This morning the Germans attacked determinedly near Arras but were repulsed after fierce fighting with some of our most famous troops.

Receiving reinforcements the enemy re-attacked and was again repulsed near La Syme farm. At 2 o'clock to-day we assaulted enemy positions and after a short but obstinate struggle returned to our own lines with over 200 prisoners and forty machine-guns. Over fifty dead were counted in one spot alone.

On the right flank the French are being very heavily engaged. There is little likelihood that we shall be left in doubt as to where and when the next big attempt to break through will occur against ourselves. The Germans probably have already thrown in ninety divisions, and many fresh troops are now in line. As time is operating against the enemy the Germans may be expected to strike as soon as possible. The first tremendous clash having failed in its purpose all north of the Somme, the enemy is now confronted with the alternative of making another effort on this front or extending the battle further. The ground wherein the enemy has thus far met with any appreciable success is restricted by the marshes and swamps of the Aves and Somme valleys.

GERMAN WARSHIPS' CRUISE.

Amsterdam, March 31.
A telegram from Ameland states that thirty German warships, including torpedo boats and submarines, were preparing to-day off the coast of Ameland.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELLE.

London, March 31.
The death is announced of General Sir Alfred Gasele, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
(General Gasele was born in 1844 and entered the Army in 1863. He served in India and took part in many engagements with distinction. He commanded the British forces in China in the Boxer trouble in 1900.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

Local Fighting.

London, March 31.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy did not renew his attacks northward of the Somme on Sunday, but there was heavy hostile shelling on different parts of this front. Local fighting secured us a few prisoners and machine-guns. A hostile attack developed to considerable force at midday southward of the Peronne-Amiens road. The fighting continued in and between the valleys of Luce and Aves for possession of tactical features of the woods and villages.

The weather completely broke at midday on Saturday, but despite the driving rain our pilots continued to participate in the battle south of the Somme, bombing and machine-gunning until a late hour. There was heavy fighting between low fliers. We downed twelve Germans and drove down three others. Anti-aircraft guns shot down two. Five of ours are missing.

America's Regrets.

Washington, March 31.
Reflecting the national attitude as regards General Pershing's request for active participation in stemming the German offensive the House of Representatives rose and cheered on Saturday when a Republican member whose son is in France, referring to General Pershing's visit to General Foch said: "Our sole regret is that we haven't ten times as many troops over there to help."

A German Report.

London, March 31.
A wireless German official message reports local successful battles between the Luce and Aves. French counter-attacks west and south-west of Montdidier heavily failed.

Great Struggle on the Aves.

London, April 1.
Reuters' correspondent at French Headquarters, reporting under date March 31st, says: Yesterday the battle between the Oise and the Aves redoubled in intensity. The Germans, following their habitual tactics of alternate blows, have transferred the weight of their attack from the Somme sector, which has been the scene of the heaviest fighting since Thursday, to the line of the Aves, where a furious battle is now raging. As the result of the day's fighting, involving apparently even heavier losses than yet suffered in any battles since the beginning of the offensive, the Germans have fought their way to the bank of the Aves at Moreuil. The enemy is still held on the east bank of the Aves, and, except that he has enlarged his position along the course of the stream, has nothing to show for his losses. The French machine-guns did terrible execution in today's fighting. Veterans are amazed at the numbers of enemy dead lying before the positions. The gallantry of the troops was officially recognized for the first time to-night. A certain corps consisting of dismounted cavalry and infantry divisions were the first French troops thrown into the battle. It was they who on the following days manfully barred the Oise Valley against the passage of the Germans, refusing to be relieved when relief offered after a week of uninterrupted battle. On Friday night the weather broke and it rained continuously yesterday. The enemy's roads must be rutted deep and transformed into quagmires. The Germans are bringing up heavy artillery which has not yet participated, and the breaking weather must delay its appearance on the battle-field. An extraordinary feature of the battle is that it has so far been fought on the German side almost entirely by infantry. So far the Germans have only been able to use field guns and light field howitzers and then they did not get the heaviest in service from choice but because the retreating British methodically blew up roads and bridges. During the past few days the enemy has used light mortars but little, which is probably due to the inability of the munition convoys, unable to keep pace with the demand of the gunners owing to the overcrowding of the roads.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO DOMINIONS.

London, March 31.
The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland as follows:—"We were inspired during the past week with constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops withstood the desperate assault of vastly more numerous forces. The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons. Our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men. We propose to ask Parliament to authorize immediate measures for raising fresh forces here. I urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner with the smallest possible delay. The struggle is only opening. It is our business to see that the Armies get the maximum measure of support. Let none think that what even the remotest dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 31.
A British-Italian official message states: The British at Montello have been relieved and transferred to a new sector on Asiago Plateau. Three British aeroplanes on Saturday attacked nineteen enemy machines over an aerodrome eastward of the Piave, destroying six. The Flying Corps since its arrival has destroyed 83 enemy machines and lost ten.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 31.
The silver market report states that following the rapid rise of prices to 48d. the China exchange weakened and with less competition thence the price fell to 45 1/2d. In view of the Easter holidays the actual strength of the market is difficult to gauge but pending any further news regarding the American Government scheme for easing the position the present level seems likely to be maintained.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN 1917.

Nearly 300 Enemy Divisions Used Up.

The following is from Mr. Forrest, United Press of America correspondent with the British in the field:

From a military point of view 1917 closes for the French with a year of notable successes. Every single action fought during the year on the French front has terminated in victory. The

German "Hindenburg line," proclaimed by the Germans at the beginning of 1917, to-day lies crushed and battered.

Historians writing a complete account of the war will prominently feature the French campaign of 1917 not so much for its actual immediate achievements, as for the strategical position it left on the Western front.

As the result of the campaign the German position has been so weakened that the French have put on record the following:

Hundreds of square miles of territory and 325 villages and five large towns reconquered. More than 60,000 prisoners taken. 240,000 enemy guns and thousands

of machine-guns taken from the enemy.

Short of 1,000,000 Germans put out of action in battle. Maintenance of an absolute mastery of the air.

French reoccupation of commanding positions over the entire front whose value from a military and strategical viewpoint are incalculable.

Beginning with the offensive in April, known on the French front as the Battle of the Aisne, and those which followed during the year, the Germans have not only seen their prepared-in-advance positions melt away but are now forced to defend themselves in positions dictated by their opponents.

On April 16 French troops crossed the Aisne and moved up the slopes towards the enemy's fortified line. Fighting desperately every foot of the way, they won positions actually within view of the famous Chemin des Dames (Ladies Way), which is part of the 17 mile ridge extending from the village of Laifay to the Croonne. During the next few days the struggle was perhaps the fiercest of the entire year on the French front. The enemy threw his best troops into the fight without regard for losses.

With terrific losses the enemy, between May 5 and August 20 alone, launched up to 21 important attacks. Forty-nine German divisions thrown into the fighting had to be withdrawn on account of losses.

In addition to the great battles of the year, French troops assisted the British in Flanders during August, advanced by successful bounds from the Yser Canal towards the Houthulst Forest, a formidable German stronghold, continuing to the left the British action which resulted in the capture of the hill system east of Ypres, including Passchendaele Ridge.

Military calculations show that the enemy's losses against the French during 1917 have been the heaviest. He has used and withdrawn, on account of losses, nearly 300 divisions on the various battle lines—Exchange.

C.O.'S Death in Prison.

At Preston Prison recently the adjourned inquest was held on Arthur Butler, a conscientious objector, who died in Preston Prison whilst under sentence of twelve months for wilful defiance of military orders. The inquest had been adjourned at the request of relatives, for a post mortem examination to be made. After an inquiry lasting six hours, the jury found that death was due to pneumonia, that deceased had been humanely and properly treated in prison, and properly nursed, and that no blame whatever attached to anyone.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T 3/14
Demand 3/14
30 d/s 3/14
60 d/s 3/14
4 m/s 3/1
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 131
T/T Japan 139 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 72 1/2
T/T New York 72 1/2
T/T Java 180
T/T Manila Nom.
T/T Hongkong 4.15
Demand Paris 4.15 1/2
BUYING.
4 m/s L/C 3/14
4 m/s D/P 3/14
6 m/s L/C 3/14
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/14
30 d/s San Francisco & New York 73 1/2
4 m/s Marks Nom.
4 m/s France 4.30
6 m/s France 4.35
Demand Germany Nom.
Demand New York Nom.
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand Calcutta 145
Demand Manila 131
On Hongkong 4 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok 50 1/4
Sovereigns 6.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 43.80
Silver, per oz. 49 1/2

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" 50 " " " 1.50 pte.
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LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中
Capital (Paid up) (France) 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)
Chairman of the Board: M. Bartholomew.
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE.

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2532

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL TO THE PEAK.

DOWN HILL TO THE PEAK.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.

\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS.

\$1,500,000 at 21-

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SAVE YOUR COUPONS

“Embassy”

No. 77 CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with “EMBASSY” Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each.

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or Cream

do

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt. of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of any other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words “For delivery by the Chinese Post Office.”

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.20
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai O—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.50 a.m.

Cheung Chow—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Shui—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Chai Wan, Chai Wan and Wai Wai—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Nam Tin and San Tin—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Sham Shui—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in regard to the sending of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Pong Tung—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shai K—Week days, 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays, Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April.

Swatow—3rd April 11 a.m.

Amoy—3rd April 11 a.m.

Straits, Barmah and India via Calcutta—3rd April 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 4th April.

Shanghai, North China, 4th April 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 2d, 1918, 32nd.—No return from Japan, and from continental stations north of Peking. Pressure has fallen slightly at all reporting stations; the anticyclone is now probably central over Japan.

N.B.—The weather map will not be published owing to lack of telegraphic returns.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.

Total since January 1st, 1.13 inch against an average of 5.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. E. winds, moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

April 2, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Direction. Weather.

Vortock 5a.

Namro 5a.

Hakodate 5a.

Tokio 5a.

Nagasaki 5a.

Kobe 5a.

Yokohama 5a.

Manila 5a.

Shanghai 5a.

Swatow 5a.

Taihu 5a.

Taiwan 5a.

Koshu 5a.

Edo 5a.

Canton 5a.

Harbin 5a.

Gap Road 5a.

Macao 5a.

Wanchow 5a.

Fukien 5a.

Shanghai 5a.

Taiwan 5a.

Canton 5a.

Harbin 5a.

Gap Road 5a.

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Harbin 5a.

Gap Road 5a.

Macao 5a.

Wanchow 5a.

Fukien 5a.

Shanghai 5a.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

April, 2, 3 & 4, 1918.

The Final Chapter of

“THE GREAT SECRET.”

17th & 18th EPISODES.

American Gazette

and

Different Comedies.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

ONE Certificate No. 576 for Twenty One Shares Nos. 27,000 to 27,020 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Li Man Hing has been lost; and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE Commodore and Officers of H.M. Navy and Dockyard much regret that owing to the continued epidemic of Cerebro-spinal fever, the At Home on board H.M.S. “TAMAR” on SATURDAY, 6th April, must be cancelled.

Hongkong, March 28th 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE University requires the services of a part-time Teacher of Practical Chemistry for four afternoons weekly, commencing in September next. Applications to be addressed to THE REGISTRAR.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

1918.

THE above Show will be held at the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 27th April.

Entrance fees for Dogs and/or Cats \$2 each exhibit.

No entrance fee for Poultry or Pigeons.

Entry forms and a specimen cage for exhibiting Poultry are now available.

Entries close to the Undersigned up to noon the 13th April.

G. W. GEGG.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

c/o Messrs. HUGHES & ROUGH.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Williams, at the “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” Press, 11, Le Mesurier Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Share Report.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, 23rd March, state:—The past week was again a busy one with interest centering in Docks and, in lesser degree, Cottons. Rubbers did not come in for any remarkable attention and this corner of the market would appear to have closed up for some time to come. An easier tone was noticeable all round at the close of the week and while some ascribed this to threat of pneumonic plague which may well reach us from Nanking, we prefer to regard it as due to the approaching settlement which is of more than usual magnitude. The day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/5; the Dollar rate being 72.575. Debentures.—A few transactions in shortlines mostly in Municipal Sixes showed a market rate of 7 1/2 per cent. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai. There is a small demand at \$575, and a sale was registered at \$577 1/2. Insurance.—The position is unchanged. All shares are in demand but only one quotation was made. Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai. A steady demand advanced the price from 94 to 97. Forward shares were bargained for in some numbers, as high as 102 July being paid. New Engineering also showed an improvement from 14 1/2 to 15. Cotton Mills.—Prices have been well sustained and in some cases have moved up. Millers seem very satisfied with the prospects for the year's work. Industrials.—Bangkok. At the meeting to take place on 26th inst. the Committee appointed at the previous General Meeting will move amendments to one of the resolutions put forward by the Director, but these affect merely the method of procedure and not the proposed policy. Sumatra after long inactivity are in small demand at 68 1/2. Rubbers.—There is nothing doing in this market the tendency being a selling one.

After writing off guilders 17,500 for depreciation, paying three interim dividends amounting to Tls. 0.75 per share, and Shanghai office expenses, there remains a sum of Tls. 239,552.03 for division, which it is proposed to treat as follows:—Pay a final of Tls. 0.40, Tls. 198,400; Bonus to Manager and Staff, Tls. 34,224; Carry forward, Tls. 6,928.03. The production of rubber was some 90,000 lbs. above the estimates and 354,000 lbs. better than the previous year. The cost of production, 842d, was slightly lower. Gula Kalumpung: The local transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 4th prox. the meeting being held in London on 26th inst. The Directors wish to pay a final dividend of 1/8 less tax, place £10,000 to Reserve, and Carry forward £21,423.

U. S. Trade Restrictions. The American import restrictions, which were to have become operative on March 15 and were postponed for a month, may be declared off entirely, according to dispatches from New York and Washington to the Tokyo Asahi. The telegrams are dated March 8. The Washington report says:—According to the latest intelligence the War Trade Bureau will revise the measure for the restriction of trade in such a way so that it will not greatly affect Japanese trade. It has been believed that a restriction would be put on the import of beans, lacquer ware, toys, and curios from Japan, but it is now understood that this will not be the case. It is asserted by some that the Japanese Government has offered an explanation to the State Department that these “likes of goods do not take up so much space as is thought by some. It appears that the restriction measure will be issued next week and that important goods from Japan will be exempt from the restriction. The report as it is now circulated is very favourable to Japan, but since the measure is to be brought into effect, owing to the exigencies of the situation it is quite possible that it may be altered into an adverse one at any time.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

